

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1904.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.)

SHERIFF QUELLS REPUBLICAN RIOT WITH REVOLVER.

Yates and Anti-Yates Crowds
Clash in the Marion County,
Illinois, Convention.

BLOODSHED JUST IS AVERTED.

Two Meetings Are Finally Held
and Two Sets of Delegates
Chosen to the State Con-
vention.

"INDIANS" RUN RAMPANT.

Delegates Gather in Courtroom
Before Daybreak to Secure
Advantage of Position in
the Assembly.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Salem, Ill., March 22.—A riot marked the gathering of the Republicans of Marion County in convention here to-day. Delegates charged upon each other with uplifted chairs like madmen, and it was not until after Deputy Sheriff Simcox drew a revolver and commanded order that there was anything like peace.

The fierce rivalry between the Yates and the anti-Yates crowds finally resulted in a complete split and two conventions resulted, with two sets of delegates to the State Convention.

The fight has been a fierce one the last week in each of the sixteen townships in the county, and the rousing up here to-day showed a very close contest between the contending factions.

The County Central Committee, which is decidedly anti-Yates, met this morning. There was quite a wrangle at the committee meeting, but the opposition to Yates predominated, and James D. Telford of this city was named for temporary chairman and D. D. Haynie and E. C. Mendenhall temporary secretaries.

It was 11:30 o'clock when the Central Committee emerged from the committee-room to report its actions to the convention in the Circuit Courtroom where many of the delegates had assembled before daybreak to secure the advantages of position. When the committee filed into the hall the room was densely crowded; the Yates Indians on the east side and the anti-Yates on the west side of the room.

Judge Patterson, chairman of the Central Committee, took the rostrum and shouted for order. The noise was deafening with the yelling and commotion of the delegates. Judge Patterson then announced the temporary officers as selected by the Central Committee and then bedlam broke loose.

More than one hundred delegates were on their feet and everything was in disorder. Several of the Yates delegates rushed to the rostrum to eject Chairman Telford from the chair and a general row ensued.

FURNITURE WRECKED.
Delegates grabbed chairs and rushed toward others with deadly assault. The courtroom furniture was wrecked and scattered about the room, and delegates began a general fight. It looked for a time that much blood would be shed.

Sheriff J. L. Smith and Deputy Simcox drew a six-shooter and commanded the enraged men to order.

Many Republicans left the courtroom in utter disgust.

The delegates stand seven for Yates and one for Deenen. Instructions were given for Len Small of Kankakee for State Treasurer, and W. Rollin Smith for Representative of the Forty-second District. This finished the Yates part of the convention, and a motion to adjourn prevailed.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

GRAIN CLOSED: ST. LOUIS—JULY WHEAT, 82½c ASKED; JULY CORN, 64½c ASKED. CHICAGO—JULY WHEAT, 87½c; JULY CORN, 49½c BID.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Missouri and Arkansas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

Page.

1. World's Fair News.
2. Senator Burton On Trial.
3. Mrs. Baker Talks About Fashions. Organize Fight on Consumption. Real Estate News and Transfers. Colorado Militia Awaiting Orders.
4. Terminal Will Be Ready for Fair.
5. Railroads Remain Closely Allied by "Harmony" Idea.
6. Council Passes Cottage Bill. May Involve High Officials.
7. East Side News. River Telegrams.
8. Flomaine Beats Shelly a Neck. Putting the Shot to Be a Feature. Tom Corbett Will Bet on Cardinals.
9. Would Punish General Bristow. Bowling Results. Doctor Starkhoff Announces Wedding.
10. Editorial. Society News.
11. Rudolph Appears Little Concerned. Order Annex Open April 1. Japan's Diet Has Boudle Scandal.
12. Renubile "Want" Ads. Birth, Marriage and Death Records. New Corporations.
13. Rooms for Rent Ads.
14. Summary of St. Louis Market. Financial News.
15. Two on Trial for Their Lives.

DIES IN CHAIR AFTER MAKING DINNER SPEECH.

Judge Eugene Cary of Chicago
Expires at the St. Louis
Club Banquet Table.

APOPLEXY CAUSE OF DEATH.

One of Party of Insurance Agents
Being Entertained by World's
Fair Officials.

DEAN OF WESTERN AGENTS.

With Applause Ringing in His
Ears, Distinguished Visitor
Collapses at President
Francis's Side.

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS

ATTENDING CARY'S DEATH.

Judge Eugene Cary of Chicago died amid the applause of his friends. He had just finished a twelve-minute speech, had taken his seat to the left of Governor Francis and lighted a cigar, when he sank in his chair, his head drooped and he was beyond human aid.

His wife, seated next to him, had not been touched. Governor Francis, who had arisen to introduce another speaker, saw the condition of Judge Cary and turned to his assistance. I. S. Blackwelder of Chicago, who sat at the right of Governor Francis, was quickly at the side of the dying man.

Excitement prevailed among the seventy-five men who sat about the horseshoe-shaped dinner table, and several were visibly affected.

W. R. Townley of Chicago, a very close friend of Judge Cary, fainted and fell to the floor after withdrawing from the dining hall.

The dinner at the St. Louis Club came to an abrupt end.

Applause sounding in his ears, Judge Eugene Cary of Chicago died in his chair at the St. Louis Club last night, just after finishing a speech, the occasion being a dinner given for visiting insurance men by World's Fair officials.

He had toasted the Exposition and eloquently expressed sentiments of good will for St. Louis, when the fatal stroke of apoplexy came upon him while he was seated at the side of President David R. Francis.

Judge Cary was the third speaker at the dinner and had discussed the relations of the insurance interests to the fair. In closing he assured President Francis and those at the dinner that insurance men generally had the greatest interest in the Exposition and its success, and he promised the people of St. Louis that they might rest content in the belief that conditions at the fair had been greatly improved and that all signs pointed to a splendid international Exposition.

He resumed his seat and the toastmaster, President Francis, rose to introduce the next speaker. Scarcely had he opened his lips to speak, however, when Judge Cary gasped and his breathing came in a labored way.

Those sitting near went quickly to his assistance. He was then unconscious. Attendants of the club bore him to an ante-room, but before he reached the room he was dead.

APOPLEXY THE CAUSE.

Doctor H. W. Bond was hastily summoned, but although he was at the club within a few minutes, he was too late to be of assistance. He pronounced Judge Cary's death probably due to apoplexy.

Two speakers at the dinner, President Francis and I. S. Blackwelder, preceded Judge Cary, who was seated at the left of President Francis and Mr. Stevens to his left. With the cheers that his tribute to President Francis and the World's Fair had elicited throughout the club-room, his head suddenly sank upon his breast. President Francis noticed him and paused. He turned to him and, with the assistance of Mr. Stevens, attempted to revive him. Their efforts were in vain, however, and, without again speaking, he expired.

The greatest sorrow prevailed among the banqueters when they learned that Judge Cary was dead, and the dinner which had been so auspiciously begun came to an abrupt end.

Judge Cary was one of the best-known insurance men in the West, and a previous speaker had affectionately referred to him as the "dean of the Chicago insurance company."

His sudden death was a great shock and surprise to the members of the visiting insurance men's party, as he had appeared to be in the best of health and had taken part in the various features of their visit to St. Louis with a great deal of interest.

The body was retained at the club until arrangements were made by the friends of the dead man for its preparation for the journey home. It probably will be forwarded to Chicago this morning at 11 o'clock over the Illinois Central Railroad accompanied by several of his friends in the insurance party.

The insurance men present at the banquet were as follows:

A. P. Dean, Chicago; W. R. Townley, Toronto; W. J. Littlejohn, Chicago; C. H. Alney, Des Moines; Wm. S. Warren, Chicago; P. D. McGeary, Chicago; William Trembore, President; J. W. Elzofra, Chicago; I. S. Blackwelder, Chicago; P. S. James, Chicago; J. H. Willock, Pittsburgh; Conrad Witkowski, Chicago; H. C. Edley, Chicago; John Marshall, Chicago; S. E. Waggoner, St. Louis; C. F. Strubahn.

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JAP BATTLESHIPS GIVE PORT ARTHUR TERRIFIC SHELLING; RUSSIAN VESSELS OPEN FIRE AT RANGE OF EIGHT MILES.



MIKADO'S TROOPS LANDING FROM TRANSPORTS AT MASAMPO, NEAR FUSAN, KOREA. Foreigners, especially military experts, who have witnessed scenes like this at various points in Korea, say that they have never seen discipline and method equal to that shown by the Japanese. In the midst of apparent confusion, everything moves without a hitch. Nobody gets in the way of anybody else, and freight landed on the wharf is quickly moved. There is no noise, no bustle, no shouting, no bugle calls or beating of drums, but men and boats move with precision, speed and silence that always evoke admiration.

MORE THAN 200 SHELLS FALL IN AND NEAR TOWN.

Full Extent of Damage Done Is Not Stated in
Viceroy Alexieff's Dispatch, Which Reports That
Five Men Were Killed and Nine Wounded on
Shore—Heavy Attack Preceded by Cautious
Reconnoitering by Japanese Torpedo Boats.

JAPS PARADE THROUGH ROADS TEAD AFTER BAMBARDMENT.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff:

"Lieutenant General Stoessel reports that at midnight of March 21 Japanese torpedo boats were discovered by our searchlights. Our guardships and fort batteries opened fire upon them, the firing lasting twenty minutes.

"At 4 o'clock in the morning the attack was renewed.

"At 6:30 o'clock in the morning four of the enemy's ships appeared from the south, followed by the whole squadron of eleven ships and eight torpedo boats. Our squadron left the roadstead to meet the enemy.

ATTACKING SHIPS TAKE UP SAFE POSITION BEHIND ROCKY EMINENCE.

"At 9 o'clock the enemy's battleships opened fire on Lao-Thie-Shan, after which they took up a position behind the rocky eminence of Lao-Thie-Shan and bombarded Port Arthur."

Viceroy Alexieff adds that he is waiting for details.

A later dispatch from the Viceroy to the Emperor says:

"According to a supplementary report from Lieutenant General Stoessel the enemy's fleet consisted of six battleships and twelve cruisers. About 9 o'clock in the morning the fleet divided, the battleships and torpedo boats taking up a position between Lao-Thie-Shan and Golubina Bay (Pigeon Bay), while the cruisers formed up in two divisions to the south and southeast of Port Arthur.

RETZIVAN OPENS FIRE AT JAPS OVER THE CREST OF PROMONTORY.

"At 9:20 the battleship Retzivan opened fire over the crest of Lao-Thie-Shan against the enemy's battleships, which replied by firing on the town. Meanwhile our fleet formed up in line in the outer roadstead.

"About 11 o'clock in the morning the cannonade slackened and the Japanese fleet reunited, drew off slowly to the southeast and at 12:30 had disappeared.

"During the bombardment five soldiers were killed and nine were wounded. One soldier on the shore was killed."

Another telegram from Viceroy Alexieff to the Emperor gives Vice Admiral Makaroff's report as follows:

"At midnight of March 21 two of the enemy's torpedo-boats approached the outer roadstead, but were discovered by the searchlights of the batteries and fired upon by the forts and by the gunboats Bolr and Otavsky. They were obliged to retire.

"A second attack was made at 4 o'clock in the morning by three torpedo-boats, which were also repulsed.

SIX BATTLESHIPS IN SQUADRON AS IT APPROACHES PORT ARTHUR.

"At daybreak three detachments of the enemy's fleet, consisting of six battleships, six armored cruisers, five second and third class cruisers and eight torpedo-boats, approached from all sides. At 7 o'clock our squadron commenced to leave the inner harbor, the cruisers leading, with the Askold, flying my flag, at their head, and the battleships following.

"The enemy's battleships approached Lao-Thie-Shan and fired 100 shells from their 12-inch guns at Port Arthur and 108 shells at the environs of the town.

"Our shells, fired at a range of eighty cables (eight miles), were well placed. About 10 o'clock a Japanese battleship was struck by a shell and retired.

"We lost no men during the bombardment, which ceased at 11 o'clock, when the enemy's ships reassembled and, after passing along the outer roadstead, drew off without attacking our fleet."

CABANNE ORGANIZES AGAINST NEGRO CLUB

Property Owners Subscribe \$2,800 at Mass Meeting to Pay
Cost of Litigation.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Randolph Laughlin States That
Restrictions Exist Which, in
His Opinion, Will Defeat
"Egyptian" Promoters.

A large and earnest meeting of the residents of the Cabanne district was held under the auspices of the Clemens Place Protective Association at the Arcade last night, at which a permanent organization was formed to fight the erection of the Egyptian Club, a negro association, on Delmar avenue, work on which is announced to begin to-day.

The Cabanne citizens declare that they will fight the project on the ground that it threatens a gross violation of the restrictions existing on the property, and is an outrage on the decency of the neighborhood and the rights of its residents.

In furtherance of this project an executive committee, consisting of J. Backman Brown, Randolph Laughlin, John M. Wood, R. D. Lancaster, Lon Sanders, J. L. Messmore and T. S. Maxwell, was elected to take immediate steps in the matter, and a guarantee fund of \$2,300 was subscribed to which the directors of the Clemens Place Association pledged the entire fund at the disposal of the organization, which will increase the amount to more than \$2,000.

R. D. Lancaster, president of the Clemens Place Association, opened the meeting on behalf of that organization. He said that it was proposed to make the gathering a mass meeting, and asked for the nomination of officers.

Edward Devoys was chosen president and J. L. Messmore secretary. Mr. Devoys stated the object of the meeting and said that he did not believe the club scheme was genuine; that he did not believe capital could be raised for such a scheme, but, whatever was behind it, it behooved the residents of the district to take immediate steps to thwart it.

POSTMASTER'S SUGGESTION.

Postmaster Frank Wyman suggested that something ought to be done to discover just what the scheme was. He believed that some negroes had been drawn into it not knowing themselves what it was, and that many of them would oppose it.

Randolph Laughlin said that he had gone into the matter with some care. The property was within the district which the Clemens heirs had, in 1885, dedicated to the city, under distinct restrictions, all of which, with one exception, had always been maintained, and that one was in the hands of the Supreme Court for decision.

These restrictions provided against the erection of more than one building on one lot, for the protection of the front and rear building line, and against the erection of any business house—all of which were intended to protect the residents from the ordinary surroundings of annoying neighbors.

It was on the basis of this announcement that the meeting adopted the resolutions. The first empowered the Executive Committee to "take all necessary steps, by means of litigation and other appropriate processes, but not by way of compromise, to protect and enforce the rights of the citizens of this community, and to that end to employ lawyers, institute suits, to incur and defray expense and to solicit subscriptions for that purpose."

ACCIDENT FOLLOWS TEST FIRE ALARM.

Four of Engine Company No. 27's
Men Hurt in Dash for Fair
Grounds.

STREET CAR STRIKES REEL.

Insurance Officials View Satisfactory Demonstration of Protection
Afforded Exhibitors and
Buildings at Exposition.

Visiting fire insurance men yesterday witnessed a practical demonstration of the fire protection afforded the World's Fair buildings and of their comparative safety as insurance risks.

The huge palace of Varied Industries was the scene of the test, the insurance men viewing the imaginary conflagration from the east front of the Palace of Electricity, where the alarm was turned in by George D. Markham. The alarm summoned to the scene six hose companies and three truck companies.

In responding to the alarm the hose wagon of Company No. 27, at Deer street and Easton avenue, collided with a Page avenue car at Bayard and Page avenues, the wagon being wrecked and four of the crew injured.

Within about two minutes after the arrival of the fire companies twelve streams of water were playing on the building, four from each of the three high-pressure plugs of the Exposition system. The streams were thrown a distance of 375 feet, being directed toward the lagoon and falling therein. No engines were used, as the pressure of the plugs was sufficient.

The fire drill was under the personal direction of Chief Swingley and the quick work of the firemen received the hearty commendation of the visitors, who watched the test with critical, but approving eyes.

Following the test, the visitors were received by President Francis and other World's Fair officials at the Administration building, after which they were entertained at luncheon at the Administration restaurant. Here they were formally welcomed by President Francis. Short speeches were made by J. W. Coffran and A. F. Dean of Chicago, and George D. Markham and James A. Waterworth of St. Louis. A visit to the Pike, where another fire drill was given, concluded the day on the grounds.

VIGILANCE DEMONSTRATED.

As Engine Company No. 27's reel, on which were riding Pipemmen Otto Schuetz, Edward Mueller and John Green, and Driver James King, was going south on Bayard avenue in response to the alarm, it was struck by a Page avenue car and almost demolished.

The four firemen were hurled to the street and none escaped without injury. None of the men was seriously hurt, but all sustained cuts and bruises.

The car, No. 217, was westbound and in charge of W. L. West and J. L. Muligan. It was filled with passengers, most of whom were women. The windows on the north side of the car were all broken and the passengers became excited, but were not injured.

WEBSTER DAVIS BECOMES A LEADER IN TAMMANY HALL.

Says Democratic Platform
Should Contain One Sen-
tence: "Retire Roosevelt
to Private Life."

"PRESIDENT IS DANGEROUS."

"Will the People Dare to Trust
Him With Four Years of Un-
bridled Personal Re-
sponsibility?"

CALLS LINCOLN A DEMOCRAT.

Says When He Reflects on Recent
Madness of Republican Party
and Its President All Demo-
cracy Is Sane Democracy.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, March 22.—Webster Davis was the guest of honor to-night at a dinner given by Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, at the Democratic Club, No. 617 Fifth avenue.

It marked Mr. Davis's entry into politics in New York. He is to become a sachem of Tammany Hall, according to the statement of a prominent Democrat to-night, and will, with Representative Bourke Cochran, rank as one of the two star orators of the Wigwam.

Among those who sat at the tables were former Mayor Robert A. VanWyck, former Mayor Smith Ely, Robert B. Roosevelt, an uncle of the President; J. Sergeant Cram, John J. Delaney, Corporation Counsel; John Fox, president of the Democratic Club, and Martin Littleton, president of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Davis was introduced to the members of the club, and in reply to the warm welcome he received, said that he hoped he would never be able to completely settle the debt he owed for the greeting, because he should like to continue payments of a debt he hoped would never be paid.

Continuing, Mr. Davis dwelt on his desertion of the Republican party, and said it was because that party had repudiated and debased the grand old Jeffersonian democracy of Abraham Lincoln.

SAYS ABRAHAM LINCOLN WOULD BE A DEMOCRAT.

"I have no apologies to make for the step I took," Mr. Davis said, "for I thereby became a member of the safest and worthiest political party to which the affairs of this great Government can be entrusted for wise and economical administration—the party, too, that would number among its very inner circle of chief counselors, men in whom we have ever looked for the chief magistracy of our country."

"And why? Because he would see, as we all see, that the very integrity and perpetuity of our national character are being threatened by the corrupt tendencies of the opposition, and that same character is being transmogrified into a very war devil by the Napoleonic eccentricities of the present executive, the most dangerous person in whom we have ever risked the chief magistracy of our country."

REBELVES ROOSEVELT
A DANGEROUS MAN.

"Judging Mr. Roosevelt by what he has done on the strength of his accidental inheritance of high authority, will the people dare to trust him with four years of unbridled personal responsibility?"

"I think that would be an era of strenuous rough riding and broncho busting for whose national shock we are scarcely fortified."

"The talk about writing a Democratic platform—I would write it in a sentence—'Roosevelt must be retired to private life.'"

"The distinguished Nebraska has spoken for the moral issue, and our renowned ex-President has been heard from on the subject of sane Democracy."

"For my part, when I reflect upon the recent madness of the Republican party and its President, all Democracy is sane Democracy, and to join issue with the Republicans cannot be otherwise than moral."

"We should heed the advice of both these great counselors, and inscribe upon our banners as the moral issue of our sane Democracy that one grand word, 'Americanism.' And what does Americanism mean and stand for?"

"1. For honesty in public servants and fearless discharge of their duties as such, and that, too, in strict compliance with the law and the traditions of our institutions."

"2. For justice among ourselves—for the equal right of every citizen before the law, be he rich or poor, high or of lowly station."

"3. For equity between ourselves and other nations."

"4. For conscientious exactitude as to the character of the works we hand down to posterity."

"This is sane Democracy; this is the moral issue."

PARTLY CLOUDY, BUT NO RAIN.

St. Louis Weather Influenced by
Storms in Other Sections.

Cloudy, no rain and southerly winds is the prediction of Forecaster Bowls of the local Weather Bureau for St. Louis and vicinity to-day.

Weather conditions here are influenced by warmer weather which prevails generally in the South and the much colder weather which prevails along the east slope of the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri Valley.

In Northern Montana and the British Northwest the temperature is below zero.

ADDITIONAL WAR NEWS ON PAGE TWO.